

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XL

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 4

Strictly Cash Market

Every Day is Marigold Day

Try the New Nut Marigold Product

Spread it on your bread, gems, muffins, etc., and use it in your cooking.

A WONDERFUL COCOANUT AND VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCT

BUSINESS HOURS—8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
Saturdays 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

F. H. MILKS Phone No. 2

FACE the FACTS

LEAT us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has blong een the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS
Boston brown bread. Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hoecake. Apple corn bread.
Muffins. Dumplings.
Biscuits. Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes. Fruit gems.
Waffles.

DESSERTS
Corn-meal fish balls.

Meat and corn-meal dumplings.

Italian polenta. Tamales.
The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

War Can't Stop Us

It makes no difference in our appetites for good eats. But the question of the hour is, "where to get good, satisfying eats at medium prices."

We Have the Answer

It is plainly in evidence in every part of our store. It consists of

Fresh Groceries **Clean Groceries**
Pure Groceries **Very Moderate Prices**

And the smiles of many satisfied customers is the best of proof that we make good on every claim.

H. Petersen, GROCER
Phone No. 25

Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays 8 to 8

GRAYLING OBEYS FUEL DICTATORS

GRAYLING MERCHANTS OBSERVING CLOSING LAW.

Stores and Other Business Places Open 9 Hours.

Compliance with the order for closing business places—except for nine hours a day, and 12 hours Saturdays—has been complied with in Grayling

Board of Trade Banquet Jan. 31.

The newly elected officers of the Grayling board of trade announce that their first regular monthly banquet will be held Thursday evening, January 31st, at seven o'clock, at Shoppenagons Inn.

The following cordial invitation was sent to the members and a few friends:

January 21, 1918.

To members of Grayling Board of Trade:

The first of a series of monthly banquets will be held at Shoppenagons'

Copy of Letter Received From the United States Food Administration Jan. 17, 1918.

Mr. T. W. HANSON,
County Food Administrator,
Grayling, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

You are advised that the United States Food Administration has now decreed that, in addition to the meatless Tuesday, there shall be a porkless Saturday, on which day no pork in any form is to be served.

The Administration has further decreed that on other days than Tuesday, there shall be at least one meatless meal.

You shall give this matter all the publicity possible in newspapers and otherwise. We are sending this new ruling to all hotels and restaurants.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. A. PRESCOTT,
Federal Food Administrator.

in a most loyal manner.

Last Thursday Mayor T. Hanson called a mass meeting for that evening, to be held in the court-house. Practically every business and professional place in the city was represented at the meeting. Mayor Hanson gave an outline of the orders such as had come to his notice thru the newspapers.

The matter was pretty thoroughly discussed and the out-come was that a resolution was passed unanimously that the orders of the national and state fuel administrators be complied with. The proprietors of the various kinds of business got together and selected opening hours that would all be the same. These hours were posted in the stores the following day so that the public might do their purchasing during business hours.

Following are the hours adopted by the several merchants of this city:

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Shoes—Salling Hanson Co., Grayling Mercantile Co., Emil Kraus, Frank Dreese, Max Landsberg, J. O. Goudrow, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Saloons—John Larson, James Foreman, Joseph Burton, 1 to 10 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Druggists—A. M. Lewis, Central Drug Store, 12 m. to 9 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Groceries—Salling Hanson Co., H. Petersen, Thos. Cassidy, Harry Simpson, R. D. Connine, A. Trudeau, Marshall Atkinson, (South side) 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Jewelry, Furniture and Chinaware—C. J. Hathaway, Andrew Petersen, and Sorenson Bros., 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Hardware—Salling Hanson Co., L. Kraus, and F. R. Deckrow, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Barber Shops—Geo. McCullough, Walter Cowell, and Gles C. Papard, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Holiday's Bazaar, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Meat Markets—F. H. Milks, Game Burrows, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Shoe repair shops—E. J. Olson, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Saturdays 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. C. O. McCullough, 9 to 11 a. m., 12 to 5 p. m., and 6 to 7 p. m.

Frederic Stores Open 9 Hours.

Supervisor Chas. Craven called a

meeting of the business men of Frederic for the purpose of deciding on

the opening and closing of business

places in that village according to

the Federal law, now in force. Every

business place was represented and

SOLDIERS NEED ENTERTAINMENT.

Campaign for "Smileage" Books Will Begin Jan. 28.

A "Smileage" campaign for the purpose of having the "folks at home" purchase theatre tickets to present the boys in military cantonments is about to be launched in every county in the whole United States.

The tickets are assembled in books which are called "Smileage" books. Each book contains coupons entitling the holder to admission and seat ticket at Liberty theatres, Liberty tents, and auditoriums under the management of the Commission on training camp activities in national army cantonments and National guard camps.

They are issued by the Military entertainment council of the commission on training camp activities, Washington, D. C.

Smileage books are of two kinds:

The first costs \$1; the second \$5.

The \$1 Smileage book contains 20 coupons; the \$5 book contains 100 coupons.

They are good in all Liberty entertainments in all national army cantonments and national guard camps under the management of the commission on training camp activities.

There is space for an inscription to soldiers by name, but this is not necessary.

One permanent theatre, seating 3,000, has been built in each national army cantonment. Two chautauqua tents, seating 1,800 each, have been erected in each national guard camp.

Civilians are allowed in these entertainments only when accompanied by a soldier friend with Smileage coupons.

The goal for the drive of the week of January 28th has been set at 1,000,000 Smileage books, but if a million dollars' worth of smiles are good for our soldier boys, why won't two million dollars' worth be much better?

SEND THEM BY MAIL.

Let the next letter you send to any camp contain a \$1 or \$5 book; think of the laughter in those coupons. And, of course, if you have a boy, son, brother, sweetheart or husband of your own in camp, you will see that he gets one.

The authority for this campaign is that of the United States Government. The accounts are audited by men from the War department.

C. J. Hathaway is director of the local county committee and council and he will be assisted in this work by a committee of twelve, as follows:

Emil Giegling
Christ Olson
Harry Simpson
Holger Peterson
C. C. Fink
Miss Isabel Case
Miss Margrethe Hemmingson
Mrs. T. W. Hanson
Mrs. J. E. Crowley
Mrs. L. J. Kraus
Frederic—Otto Heber
Lovells—Ray Owens

Each of the above members are directed to appoint a sub-committee of about ten persons, reserving themselves as chairmen of their respective committees. In this manner it is hoped that the work in the county may be thorough and systematic. As in all former endeavors we have no doubt but that Crawford county will contribute her quota of \$200.00 without much trouble. Everybody buy at least one "Smileage" book and mail it to someone you know in the service.

This is sure going to be a big job time, and be sure and come lest you make someone unhappy by your absence. Don't forget to get your banquet ticket on time. They are for sale by the following members: R. H. Gillett, F. P. Peterson, Harry Simpson, Emil Giegling, A. M. Lewis, A. C. Olson and C. J. Hathaway.

HARRY SIMPSON, President
EMIL GIEGLING, Secretary.

Ye Little Cigarette.

Oh, you little imitation
Of a good full grown cigar,
Small, but worth a million
To me just as you are.

No matter if you're Velvet,

Prince Albert or old Rez

Or composed of old Bull Durham

Or homemade of a Mex

Wouldn't care if you were Camel,

Fatima or Pall Mall.

Eve Neko's would be better

Than no cigarette at all.

I've smoked 'em of Old Colony,

And sometimes made of Star,

I've rolled 'em with Duke's Mixture

From a little round bag

Used 'em made of My Pouch,

Growler, sometimes Old Crop, too,

I've even made a pill at times

Or tobacco made to chew;

Often tried out Murads,

London Life and Turkey Red.

Even corsairs (father caught me)

Just out behind the shed;

I've puffed away at Hassans,

Also Naturals until

I smoked one made of Lucky Strike,

Then one of Bunker Hill.

I've named a few and could go on

With half a hundred more;

So now I'm going to tell you

What I should have said before.

Makes no difference what they're

made of,

I smoke 'em just the same;

When I take a puff of a cigarette

I never spot its name.

Or, ye little cigarette,

If you're made of tar

I'd surely give more for you

Than any old cigar.

the following hours were decided upon.

Stores from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sat-

urdays, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Saloons from 10:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Barber Shop from 10:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MEMORIES OF BIG BLIZZARD LINGER

CAMP CUSTER PRESENTED SIGHT WELL WORTH SEEING AND REMEMBERING.

RED CROSS SAVES SOLDIERS

Michigan Women Who Knitted Helmets, Sweaters and Socks Saved Boys From Actual Suffering.

Lansing. Camp Custer in the grip of the blizzard was a sight worth seeing and remembering.

Drifts piled as high as a man's head blocked the roads and touched the eaves of the small buildings; barracks were hidden behind a white curtain of wind-driven snow so thick no eye could pierce it; solitary figures fought their way into the blizzard and fled before it; abandoned automobiles squatted here and there, tornly flapping loosened curtains; guns of shovels, wrapped to the eyes, unloaded coal in 15-minute shifts, that the great steam plants might be fed; a table-cloth of white snow lay on the boards

of the officers' mess for a meal at which the men wore a great coat, helmet and muffler, but at which at least the hospitality was warm and the hearts cheerful; windows faintly translucent in their heavy coating of frost; barracks into which gusts of snow sifted and fell across the piano at which men gathered to sing; infirmaries filled with victims of frost-bites; in every headquarters but one thought—the comfort of the men.

The steam plants met what will probably be the most severe test to which they will ever be put in a most commendable manner. The barracks were comfortably warm, but the officers' quarters were cold. There were two good reasons for this condition. One was that the barracks get the first steam from the plants, and the other was that from the major-general, who sat at the wheel of his big car and smashed his way through the drifts after all traffic had been abandoned, down to the last second. Lieutenant, each man with shoulder straps was devoting every minute of his time to watching over the enlisted men.

Custer Saved By Red Cross

No story of the blizzard would be complete without a tribute to the work of the American Red Cross and to the knitting needles of the thousands of Michigan women who fashioned the comforts which this organization distributed.

Every colonel at Camp Custer will tell you that his regiment could not have come through the solid safety had it not been for the knitted helmets, sweaters and hose which have been distributed by the Red Cross. The army issues no helmets, no sweaters, and no heavy boot socks. Yet orders were issued to see that no man should leave his barracks until he had donned all of these articles—which shows how necessary they were.

Surgeons in the regimental infirmary say that without the knitted helmets hundreds of men would have frozen their faces and their ears and that the heavy hose necessitated an equally large number of frozen feet. Camp Custer probably averaged higher in comfort during the storm than any city of its size in Michigan. The fact that the coal was shoveled, that guards were maintained against fire, that food was distributed and that men could go out to perform their necessary duties which would not wait for the weather, was due in the final analysis to the Red Cross and its great army of women who knit.

Seized Coal Prices Reduced.

Thirty thousand dollars has been saved Michigan coal consumers from the price demanded for coal, exacted by the fuel administration at Toledo; Detroit, and Port Huron. Fuel Administrator Prudden sent out a statement giving the inside of the Toledo transaction in which he reduced the price demanded to \$5.75 a ton, computed the saving in that case alone at \$9,000.

On the Port Huron boats the saving, according to Mr. Prudden, will be \$8,000, and in Detroit the price demanded by the dealers for distributing the coal were cut. Mr. Prudden says he will bring the total saving up to \$30,000.

In the Toledo transaction the \$9,000 will be distributed either to the dealer or the consumer. Some of the dealers, having the coal billed to them at high prices, sold it close to cost in order to protect the consumer. These dealers will be entitled to a reasonable margin of profit for their work and if it is found they have made too little profit, they will benefit. Where the dealer has followed the regular profit margins throughout, however, the con-

Bakers Report Big Wheat Saving.

Reports that bakers are experiencing difficulty in securing cereal flours for admixture with wheat are followed by an estimate from the department of agriculture that the production of rye in 1917 exceeded by 11,23,000 bushels the amount raised in 1916. In spite of slight difficulty in securing wheat substitutes—bakers are already reporting big wheat savings as a result of the regulations, prescribing definitely the amounts of various ingredients which would be allowed.

Dry Want Dickinson Renominated.

L. D. Dickinson, lieutenant-governor is in receipt of a petition from Alpena for his renomination. Rumors that the wets are making plans for submission of some modified form of state prohibition and the fact that the federal amendment will come up for ratification make it likely that Mr. Dickinson will again stand for election as presiding officer of the senate, as he is regarded as one of the leaders of the state dry forces. The drys no doubt will force him to accept it.

Will Make Munitions of Liquor. Adjt.-Gen. McCain, of the United States army, has instructed Fred L. Woodworth, the state official who will have charge of enforcing Michigan's new prohibition law, to hold all liquor seized under that act for making munitions. All alcoholic beverages confiscated by local or state officials will be shipped to a central point for the extraction of their alcohol which is used in making certain explosives.

Officers have the right of search of any private premises without warrants if they have suspicion that liquor is stored there.

Mr. Woodworth will, under the three prohibition acts which take effect May 1, be head of the new department of food and drugs which will have charge of enforcing the state prohibition code. He is already making plans for a rigid campaign of enforcement and federal officials plan to co-operate with him in an effort to get as much free alcohol as possible.

Lists of Lansing men who have ordered as much as 10 barrels of beer for delivery late in April are on file and May 1 state officers will enter their homes and carry away any alcoholic beverages they find, as the right of personal possession is swept away by Michigan's bone-dry laws. Similar lists in other cities will be made.

No liquor can be shipped into the state, either except for the four prescribed uses—medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental.

State Loses Rail Rate Case.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway has been given the decision over the state by Judge Clarence W. Sessions in United States district court at Grand Rapids in the celebrated rate case. The road for years has fought the two-cent fare law as an unconstitutional act.

In this case the petitioning company endeavored to have declared invalid and two-cent fare law of 1909, so far as it applies to the particular road and offered as proofs to substantiate its claims testimony of various engineers relative to road maintenance, cost of operation and the increased cost of materials, rolling stock and labor since the beginning of the war.

It was maintained the road could not operate profitably on the two-cent basis.

During the last few years the company has been permitted to charge fares on the three-cent basis and rebate slips have been given all passengers. These rebate slips are said to amount to about \$700,000.

Similar cases brought before Judge Sessions by the Pere Marquette and Ann Arbor roads have been decided in favor of the state.

The case has been in the courts for the last six years.

Throughout the hearing, an attempt was made on the part of the state to show the company's valuation of its properties and cost of maintenance is altogether too high, and a difference of opinion in the figures of the appraisers and accountants, was

referred to the trial court.

Word from Flint Tuesday was that

everything industrial plants included, had been shut down there because of shortage of coal. People in the homes were suffering and the

little coal available was being used

to tide them over.

From Plymouth on the east and

from almost every city and small town in the central and western part of the state came urgent calls for help.

Wherever the storm had left a telephone or telegraph wire up there seemed to be somebody crying for coal.

From West Virginia mines which are now supposed to be turning all of their output over to Michigan and Ohio under the combined-priority order of Miss. Garfield and McAdoo, came word of shortage of coal.

All Michigan employers of labor are being asked by the state war preparedness board to aid the governments of countries associated with the United States in the war against Germany in recruiting their citizens of military age who are working in Michigan.

Aliens working in the United States

are exempt from the selective military service of the United States by reason of noncitizenship. Many of these are of military age and are badly needed in their home armies, particularly British, Italian and Canadian subjects.

There is no law, at present, under which these aliens can be reached and the state war preparedness board, at the request of the foreign government, has passed a resolution urging Michigan employers to do what they can to induce aliens in their employ to enlist in the armies of America's associates.

Some manufacturers already have acted and have gone to the extent of refusing employment to associated aliens of military age.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES

The wireless station of the 330th Field Artillery is now catching messages from the stations at Arlington and Key West.

Some 200 selects are now being given instruction in cobbling, and presently all of the shoes of the soldiers in camp will be repaired by the men themselves.

Wives of enlisted men can obtain work in the camp laundry, which is said to be highly modern. Working conditions, under the rule of military authorities, will be agreeable.

EPLER CASE TO CIRCUIT COURT

London—Between 420,000 and 450,000 troops must be raised at once if England, Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, told the house of commons Monday.

The minister said this was the absolute minimum and that it might be necessary during the year to take more men from civil life for the army. Sir Auckland called man-power the central problem of the war.

"In view of everything," he said, "the armories, munitions, food, light, heat and coal. At the moment, the most anxious problem is not the supply of men for the army. But we have to take steps against the time when it will be—a time which I believe, is not far distant."

The arrest is said to have revealed a widespread plot to cripple American naval stations at Norfolk, Hampton Roads and Portsmouth. Eighty persons are reported arrested by secret service men, including a woman.

TWO U.S. AIRMEN HURT IN FALL

Three Suspects in Alma Murder Trial Bound Over Without Bail.

Balloon Strikes Airocket Falls 60 Feet to Ground.

Canton, O.—When their balloon struck an air pocket near Salem, six balloons from the naval aviation station near Akron were shot to the ground in their balloon, a distance of 60 feet, two of them being injured.

Murray Baldwin, 21 years old, Fargo, N.D., suffered a fractured left ankle, and Joseph Torrey, 23, of Worcester, Mass., pilot and instructor, received a badly sprained right ankle.

Gleaners Boost Public Markets.

Kalamazoo Gleaners in session were completed arrangements whereby farmers, the country over, will seek to establish publicly owned and controlled markets in every state. The

gleaners decided on this, as follows:

in following addresses given by Na-

than F. Simpson, former warden of

Michigan prison, now in charge of the Michigan Gleaners' Clearing house.

Grace Stoeck, head of the federal de-

partment, and Fred Marvin, secretary of the federal department.

A supply of new .35-caliber pistols

has been received by the ordinance

department, and it is announced that

officers of the division will be armed

with this weapon in place of the auto-

matic.

One of the largest and most novel theatrical organizations in the world is being shaped at Custer under direction of Captain Newman, divisional athletic officer, and Floyd Rome, civilian director. Officers have been named and plans made to make the "troop" a permanent one, even to carrying the activities into the trenches.

FIGHTING SOLON, GARDNER, IS DEAD

CONGRESSMAN, PREPAREDNESS LEADER, SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA.

WAS ILL ONLY A FEW DAYS

Resigned Seat in House Soon After Outbreak of War to Accept Commission in Army.

Macon, Ga.—Major Augustus Pebody Gardner, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first (Second Georgia) Infantry, for many years congressman from the Sixth Massachusetts district, died in the base hospital in Camp Wheeler last Monday of pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days.

When Major Gardner resigned his seat in congress soon after the outbreak of the war to offer his services to the nation's fighting forces,

he was commissioned a colonel and assigned to staff duty, but several weeks ago he applied to the war department for a place in the line with reduction in rank so that he might go actual service among the men.

His request for an appointment as major in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry was granted.

Before being given this assignment Major Gardner was adjutant of the Thirty-first (Dixie) division in Camp Wheeler.

Major Gardner was a veteran of the Spanish-American war and was the pioneer advocate of preparedness in congress.

Mr. Gardner was in England when the European war broke out in 1914, and volunteered his services to the embassy in London to look after Americans.

Captain, Slayer, Commits Suicide

HAD KILLED FOUR MEN WITH HATCHET IN NATIONAL ARMY BANK.

ROBBERY MOTIVE FOR ATTACK

Sole Survivor of Tragedy, Terribly Cut, Identifies Officer As Perpetrator of Crime.

CAR DROPS INTO ICY RIVER

Eleven People Hurt When Interurban Crashes Through Bridge.

Toledo, O.—Eleven persons were seriously injured Saturday when a Lima interurban car left the track, crashed through the Main street bridge over the Ottawa river, and plunged 12 feet to the river.

The front of the car broke through the ice and the car stuck there with the rear end straight up in the air.

Motorman Waitschmidt blamed the accident on a freight car crew which went over the track a short time before. He says the freight crew left the freight switch leading to the freight house, open which caused the passenger car to leave the track.

CHICAGO SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED

Boy Pupils Help to Dig Big City Out of Drifts.

Chicago—Railroads Saturday abandoned their efforts to run trains in or out of Chicago, and with street cleaning gangs called off, stores and factories closed, the city was not only isolated from the rest of the country but paralyzed within by the unprecedented blizzard.

Edward Davis, president of the board of education, ordered the schools closed for the week not only because it was impossible for the pupils to attend but to add the 60,000 boy pupils to the force of snow shovellers who were obliged to dig Chicago out of the drifts.

ILLINOIS LOW FARE LAW VALID

Supreme Court Decides Two-Cent Rate Case Against Railroads.

Washington. The Illinois Central railroad and 28 other roads, by an opinion of the supreme court Monday, lost their fight to have the Illinois two-cent passenger fare law set aside. Federal decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the Illinois Central to restrain the Illinois public utilities commission from placing into effect the two-cent rate were sustained.

It is estimated that Illinois railroads will have to refund approximately \$3,000,000 of excess fares paid since May 1, 1917.

TORNADO HITS TRAINING CAMP

One Soldier Killed When Corral Is Blown Down.

SPY PLOT NIPPED IN TIME

Suspect Caught Trying to Blow Up Aviation Station.

Norfolk, Va.—Clothed in the uniform of an American officer, a man declared to be a German spy was arrested when caught trying to apply a nitro-gel to a fuse in the magazine of the Old Point Comfort aviation station.

The man, known as Edward J. Wornall, who is seriously injured, probably will recover.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY STORM-SWEPT

Coldest Weather in Nineteen Years Hits U. S.

Washington. The coldest weather in the history of the country since 1899—Saturday night—extended from Saginaw to the Atlantic coast and from the lakes to the gulf.

Washington—The coldest weather experienced in the United States since 1899—Saturday night—extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast and from the lakes to the gulf.

Zero temperatures were registered almost as far south as Birmingham, Ala., while in North Dakota the thermometer went to 32 degrees below zero. It was only 12 degrees higher in many parts of the middle west.

The cold wave was accompanied by

a high wind in many sections, while in the west there was heavy snow, which blocked railroad traffic in several states on both sides of the Mississippi river.

Inability of the railroads to deliver shipments of coal urgently needed in many sections, particularly in Ohio and Michigan, increased greatly the suffering caused by the storm.

Lansing—Members of draft boards

will receive 30 cents for each man they

classify, according to a new rating re-

ceived from Washington by Col. John S. Berney, attorney-general. Each mem-</

PEACE PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT

Justice to All, No Conquest, Wilson Declares in Address to Congress.

14 DEMANDS BY AMERICA

Reparation to France for Taking Alsace; Free Poland and Autonomous States in Austria-Hungary; Evacuation of All Russian Territory—Belgium Must Be Freed.

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson yesterday, addressing congress, delivered a restatement of war aims in agreement with the recent declaration by the British premier, David Lloyd George.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace."

"Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement."

Presented Definite Statement

"The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles."

"The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added."

"The program proposed no concessions at all; either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population—with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thoughts and purposes, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off."

Full of Significance

"The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination."

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war?"

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired. To whom have we been listening then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the Germans, resting on the 8th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact to both unrecalled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions."

World Peace at Stake

"Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world."

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory."

"There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them."

DANGER LURKS IN BATHTUB

Unsafe for Small Children to Take Scrub Without Supervision of Some Older Person.

"It is not safe for small children to take their baths without the supervision of some older person. Not at all because the small ones are not to be trusted to get themselves washed in A-1 fashion, says a writer in a home journal, but because there are two dangers in bathing."

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail."

"The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies."

"The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman

who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragic and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does."

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and purpose which, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless. They would soon, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity,

Must Free France

"Their power apparently is shattered, and yet their soul is not sub-servient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. The conception of what is right, or what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they refused to compound their ideals or deserts others that they themselves may be safe."

"They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish no to respond with utter simplicity and frankness."

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

No Secret Understandings

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world."

"It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to agree now or at any other time the objects it has in view."

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence."

"What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wish to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us."

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

Wants Open Covenants

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

Not Jealous of Germany

"We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable."

"We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power."

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastership."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen represent for when they speak to us, whether for the relapsed majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination."

Fight for Honor

"We have spoken now, surely, terms more concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program."

"Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess."

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to pursue their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

Must Evacuate Russia

"The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own

political development and national pol-

icy and assure her of a sincere wel-

come into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

"The only secret of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies."

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CENTRAL DRUG STORE

A. C. OLSON, Prop'r.

This store is open from 12 noon to 9 p. m.
Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The above are our business hours. The store will be closed at all other hours. Orders phoned in during the forenoon hours will be delivered during business hours. We will look after all your wants promptly according to above regulations.

Prescriptions Delivered Promptly
at all hours

PHONE NUMBER ONE

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....75
Three Months.....40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 24



United in the
Service of our
Country.

Snow and Winter Weather in
Texas.

Camp McArthur
Jan. 13, 1918.

Mr. Editor:—As to-day is Sunday and we must not leave our Battery street, I'll try and write you a few lines in the spare time.

They have cut the batteries in this Regiment down to 129 men, the other men they transferred were put in the 125th Infantry. We turned in our horses some time ago, as this Regiment is going to have motor trucks.

We have not been doing much drilling, they keep us busy at something all the time. We go on a hike every morning.

Last Thursday night we were turned out by the fire call about 9:30; the wind was blowing to beat sixty, and it was raining and hailing before morning, there was about 2-inches of snow on the ground. When we woke up in the morning we found snow in our tent and some on our bed. I thought that we would never see snow in the south. We see now just the same, if we are not back in Michigan.

I saw in the paper where the boys at Camp Custer got the start of us, they got a four day furlough for Christmas that is more than we got.

It is almost impossible to get water as all the pipes are frozen. Our hob nail shoes are frozen to the floor mostly every morning.

Must close as it is getting near supper time.

Yours Truly,

Leo Jorgenson,

Bat. F, 119th F. A.,

Waco, Texas.

Boy Scouts to be Official Messengers of the Committee on Public Information.

President Wilson has sent the following letter to Mr. Colin H. Livingstone, President, National Council, Boy Scouts of America:

My Dear Mr. Livingstone:

"I desire to entrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission, to make them the Government despatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war, prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent services performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourages me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged."

"Yours sincerely,

Woodrow Wilson."



Bill Bird—What's up, Bruh?

Bruh—Why, hang it! Here I've been trying to commit suicide for the last three hours, and that amateur hunter can't hit the side of a house.

Our Candle Bill.

Did you know that the candle bill of the United States for the present year will amount to \$20,000,000? We have been so accustomed to think of light in terms of electricity or gas that it will be a surprise to read that \$20,000 a day is spent in this country for candles alone. It was the general idea that candles are played out as an illuminant. Are they eaten?—Los Angeles Times.

INSURANCE

It is more
profitable
to insure
BEFORE
the fire
than
AFTER

INSURE

Will not PREVENT the fire but it will give you a mighty thankful feeling after the flames have cleaned you out.

We represent some of the most substantial and prompt paying companies in the world, companies that do a tremendous business all over this country.

Only a trifling amount annually will protect you against the loss by fire of a life time of savings. Is it wise to delay even one single day?

FIRE INSURANCE
and SURETYBONDS

CLOSER KINSHIP IS THE NEW IDEAL IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Harmony Between Men and Management Recognized as a Desirable Factory Asset.

IS NOW AN INVENTORY ITEM

Modern Manufacturer Cultivates Good Will of Workers—His Interest No Longer Confined to Conversion of Raw Material Into Finished Product

No established business can operate efficiently without inventory. The inventory tells the story of whether the business is successful or otherwise. You put almost everything you have in an inventory, and the value that you think the article bears in relation to your business.

But there are many things which go into the composite body of inventory beside personal property. There is the question of good will. There is the item of the contentment of employees. There is the question of the relation of employer to employee. There is the item of the health hygienic of artisans. And there is the final item, which is always eloquent, of whether or not the men who work are better citizens in the community in which they live.

The time has come and gone when manufacturers are exclusively interested in converting raw into finished product. The time has come when all employers must be interested in the quality of manhood of the men who work to be approaching an end.

At last he said to the opposing solicitors: "See here, gentlemen, I must catch a train. Here is the sum-in-dispute," and throwing down the silver, he vanished from the court.—Green Bug.

Picnic Was Off.

Babs' uncle met her in the street one day and asked her whether she was going to a picnic party from her school.

"No," replied the eight-year-old piece, "I ain't going!"

"My dear," said the uncle, "you must say 'I ain't going.' You must say 'I am not going.'"

And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar.

"You are not going. He is not going.

We are not going. They are not going.

Now, can you say all that?"

"Oh, yes!" responded Babs heartily.

"There ain't nobody going!"

Sought Eternal Blessing.

While native longshoremen were bidding for a monster turtle which had been caught in Yokohama bay. Ah Long, Chinese, carried off the prize by an offer of \$51. He then towed the turtle into the bay and gave it its freedom.

Ah Long was putting into practice a Chinese superstition—that he who captures a captured turtle shall be eternally blessed.

The turtle weighed 700 pounds and was believed to be 1,000 years old.

DISAPPOINTED

COOKING UTENSILS

GOOD LIVERS IN HARD LUCK

Their Supply of Table Delicacies Has Been Largely Curtailed, and Even Wiped Out.

In these later years of strict enforcement of very strict game laws, the bon vivants and epicures at city hotel and restaurant tables, who once could buy the toothsome delights of field, forest and stream unmolested and unharmed, are finding hard times. It is no longer possible even to conceal the feathered wings of a state's care under any alias, when deputy wardens can, and do, raid refrigerators in cafes. We have fallen upon evil days for bon vivants and epicures who, disdaining the little furred creatures the laws leave more open to slaughter, have fallen back upon the frog as the best thing to be had.

It is hardly more than a generation since frog legs were looked upon as a delicacy.

After we had tried them and found them good we vied with the French as ultimate consumers.

Since the delicate parts of the frog have been the only game left us the demand has greatly increased, but the frog's fecundity has kept pace with and even outrun it, and bon vivants and epicures have not been able to mourn long without hope.

But comes now the representative in the New York legislature of the Oneida county district, proposing to restrict the ways of catching and killing frogs to spearing, angling, catching with hands or killing with gun or club. The introducer of the bill sets out that, in order to meet the growing demand of the market, the pot hunters set snares which are cruel in method.

He, like the lawmakers of other states, has no sympathy with or understanding of the appetites of city bon vivants and epicures, who know what they want when they want it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Horse Not Speedy.

A certain cricket club in England engaged a new groundsman. About the same time they sought a new horse to pull the roller. A day or two later the groundsman approached the club secretary looking anxious.

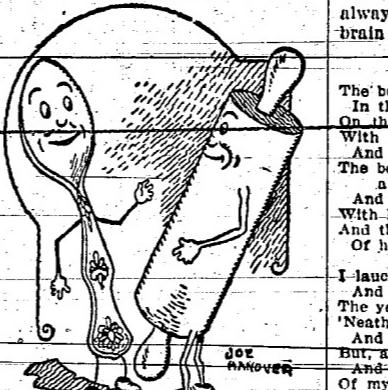
"I want to know," he said, "who will be responsible if the 'oss appens to meet with an accident?"

"You certainly would be responsible," said the puzzled secretary. "The animal is in your charge."

"Then I give notice," said the groundsman firmly. "The brute hasn't speed enough to get out of the way of a roller, and one day I shall run him down and flatten him out. It's too risky."

The club is now advertising for another horse.

COOKING UTENSILS



Sugar Spoon—I'm one of those golden spoons that get born in people's mouths.

Rolling Pin—You haven't got anything 'on' me in the wealth line, I'm rolling in dough all the time.

Mrs. Rachel Raphael.

Robert Henri, the noted New York portrait painter, had just exposed a bogus Tintoretto.

"Really," he said, "the ignorance on both sides that is shown in most of these bogus deals—the ignorance on the buyer's part and the ignorance on the seller's—reminds me of a story.

"A Third Avenue second-hand man tried to sell a chap a picture that he said was a genuine Raphael.

"But," said the prospect, "this signature doesn't look like Raphael. It looks more like Rachel to me."

"It is Rachel," said the dealer. "There's a secret connected with that. You see, when Raphael painted that picture he was in pretty low water, so for safety's sake he put it in the wife's name."

Language of the Eyes.

Independent of their color, the eyes are an telltale language to those who are observant. The brilliant, sparkling eye, generally dark, drawn upward enough to show something of the white, makes the student think of unchecked feelings and wilful disregard of the usually fine mind which accompanies them.

Beyond That Stage.

The agent marched up the front steps and rang the doorbell briskly. "Good morning," he said, bowing politely to the maid who answered his ring. "Is the lady of the house engaged?"

"Not now," responded the maid brightly. "She used to be, but she got married more than a year ago."

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—THE COST IS SMALL.

How Prevent Croup.

In a child that is subject attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

The Scrap Book

For He Had Great Riches.

We were waiting for a car the other morning, when a young man of our acquaintance drove along in his high-powered auto and picked us up. It happens that this young man is extremely wealthy in his own right, unmarried, well favored and widely known.

We expressed our appreciation of a swift and pleasant ride to our daily labors, giving voice to the wish that we had a car of our own.

"Oh, I don't know," he said, weary-like. "I get tired of driving this big machine and of the wish I could ride down on the street car."

"Well, there's nothing to prevent you using the street car, is there?" we demanded.

"Yes, there is," he answered; and explained: "I am naturally polite and deferential to ladies. I couldn't sit comfortable in a car if there was a woman standing up. And if I got up and gave a woman my seat, she'd sue me for breach of promise."

"And he sighed again. Truly, riches are but vanity!

The Prehistoric Pessimist.

Frank Scott of Cleveland, head of the new war industries board, said of pessimism, in a discussion of the last British victory in Flanders:

"Pessimism is as old as the eternal hills. You say that this victory was very costly. I reply that your pessimistic word reminds me of the Babylonian farmer."

"A farmer on the outskirts of Babylon was a confirmed pessimist. His nephew from the city visited him one August day."

"Uncle," said the nephew, pointing to the rich, heavy and golden fields of grain that spread as far as the eye could reach, "uncle, you are fortunate this year. You can't grumble about crops this season, eh?"

"No," whined the prehistoric pessimist, "but a crop like this is terrible wearisome on the soil."

Put Them in Water.

During the holiday a party of young girls and men went for a jaunt into the country. They came back laden with wild flowers. Every girl had her hat trimmed with them and every boy had a bunch in his cap.

As they neared home one woman remarked that all the flowers were dead except the bunch on the cap of one youth, who was a bit too conceited to be popular.

"Of course, mine are alive," said this young man. "Look whose head they are on."

"Oh, ay!" retorted the woman, "I always thought ye had water on the brain!"

My Dream Boat.

The boat of my dreams I launched away In the strength of youth's desire,

With its laughter and tears

And the storms that the fates conspire.

The boat of my dreams, with a wish for a sail,

And never a thought of a shoal,

With hope at the helm,

And the beautiful realm

Of happiness for my goal.

I launched away on a sea unknown,

And the soft breeze filled my sail;

The years flew by

'Neath a cloudless sky,

And I scoured the rising gale,

EVERYTHING FOR THE BOUDOIR.

In addition to a complete line of the purest drugs, we carry in stock Brushes, Combs, Manicure Sets.

The Purest Cold Creams and the Finest Soaps.

A hundred and one Dainty Things for milady's dressing table

Call and see for yourself

Business Hours—12 to 9 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist

Phone 18

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 24

Get your tires and tubes at Burke's garage.

Don't miss the feature dance at the J. Hop Friday night.

The Frank Dreese store is busy these days taking the annual inventory.

Francis McDermaid spent a few days at his home in Frederic returning Sunday night.

Miss Mary Cassidy will entertain as her guest over the J. Hop, Miss Jerry Lankry of Bay City.

Miss Arveley Petu is the new clerk at the Frank Dreese store, commencing her duties last Saturday.

The ladies of the W. R. C. will in-still officers Friday night, Jan. 25. All members are requested to be present.

Avalanche \$1.50 per year in advance. With daily (except Sunday) Detroit Journal \$4.00 per year. Can you beat it? This is for January only.

Miss Anna Boesen arrived the latter part of the week from Muncie, Indiana, and is again assisting in the clerking duties at the Salling, Hanson Co. store.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sodquist's son and daughter of Bay City came to be in attendance at the funeral of the former's brother, Oscar Sodquist Wednesday morning.

Thomas Cassidy was in Saginaw, Wednesday and Thursday of last week attending a Bakers' convention. A fine banquet was enjoyed by all present at the Bancroft hotel that city.

The I. O. O. F. will give a benefit dance for the Red Cross of Crawford county in the near future. Watch for announcement of date and particulars in the next issue of the Avalanche.

Lorraine Sparkes was brought home from Big Rapids Monday and is at home with her mother. He has been suffering with pneumonia since Jan. 2nd, the day after he had returned to his school duties at the Ferris Institute.

The Village and Township clerks will be at the Town hall next Saturday night, January 26, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock for the purpose of collecting dog tax for the township and village. It is the duty of every dog owner to secure his dog license before Feb. 1.

The annual Junior party will be held Friday, Jan. 25th in the school gymnasium at 8:30. Music will be furnished by Fisher's college orchestra of Ann Arbor. During the evening punch will be served and confetti distributed. Lunch will be served at twelve o'clock.

The campaign to sell a million or more smiley books, containing free passes for the soldiers to all entertainments in the army cantonments and national guard camps, will begin January 25, throughout the country. Purchasers send the books to the soldiers either by name or camps for general distribution. Each pass bears the countersignature of the Secretary of War.

WE GUARANTEE Optical Accuracy

Accuracy in Examination
Accuracy in Fitting
Accuracy in Adjusting

Accuracy is our watchword and the keynote to our constantly growing business.

C. J. HATHAWAY
Optometrist Phone 1272 Jeweler

Registered under Michigan's Optometry Law by Examination

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

Services are held in the "Danebod" every Sunday. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Evening at 7:00 o'clock.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

Mrs. Otto Roesser is visiting friends in Bay City.

A baby son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony of this city Monday.

The Ladies aid will meet Friday afternoon Feb. 1st with Mrs. Robt. Roblin.

Little Willie is ready to "do his bit" if somebody will declare a soapbox day.

Basket ball Saturday night. Grayling vs. Bay City Western. This is sure to be a big game.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-1 F. R. Deckrow.

Mrs. J. C. Burton is in the southern part of the state, having been called away by the death of a relative.

Miss Mollie Johnson of Saginaw came Monday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hendrickson of the South side are the proud parents of a baby girl born one day last week.

Mrs. Fred Ayers of Detroit, a former resident of this place, was in Grayling on business Wednesday and incidentally calling on old friends.

There will be no services in the Danish-Lutheran church next Sunday on account of the absence of Rev. Kjolhede, who will be in Grant, Mich.

Fire destroyed a small building at the DuPont early last Friday morning. It was the Barking drum department, where the bark is removed from the tag alder.

Martin Nelson of Lewiston, is ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. Hans Petersen. Mr. Nelson suffered a stroke of paralysis and was soon after sent here for medical attention. He is getting along nicely at present.

The lecture that was scheduled for last Monday evening at Danebod hall was cancelled on account of Rev. Rodholm, who was to have lectured before the Young People's society being detained at his home in Marquette.

Lorne J. Douglas of Saginaw visited his wife here over Sunday. Mrs. Douglas, who formerly was Miss Jessie Failing, has been quite ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. John C. Failing, since the holidays. Her friends will be glad to know she is getting along nicely now.

The several local and Johannesburg lumber companies are holding their annual meetings here in Grayling this week. The stockholders from out of the city present are O. S. Hawes, F. C. Burden, H. W. Kanouse, Frank and Axel Michelson, all of Detroit, E. J. Cornwall of Saginaw and Wilhelm Raee of Johannesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen C. Penard arrived in the city last Friday from Flint for a few days' visit, and during their stay here Mr. Penard purchased the interest of Sam Kestenholz in the Hotel Burton barber shop, and has already taken possession. Mr. Kestenholz on account of ill-health has been unable to take charge of his business, for some time. Mr. Penard is well known in Grayling, having worked at the Walter Cowell barber shop at different times.

Under the auspices of the Missionary society of the M. E. church a musical program will be given on Wednesday evening, January 30 in the "Danebod," timed to commence at 7:30 o'clock. An orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Ben Hardquist will render selections during the evening. Songs will be sung; a luncheon will be served; a sale of needlework will be held; and a good social time is anticipated. Concert and luncheon 25 cents. Don't miss this.

A progressive card party was given by the ladies of the Red Cross last week Thursday evening. There was a large crowd present and "500" and pedro were enjoyed. Mrs. Claude R. Keppert and L. J. Kraus won prizes in "500," and Mrs. William Cody and Stephan Karpus in pedro. Coffee and fried cakes were served. The chapter received about \$22.00 from the affair, which amount will, of course, be used to good account. The party was in charge of Mrs. Allyn Kidston and Mrs. Otto Roesser, who were assisted by several others.

Mrs. Albert Weisenhoefer, formerly Miss Kathryn Smith, arrived last Saturday from Waco, Texas. She had been in Oklahoma and later at Waco Texas, where her husband, Captain Weisenhoefer was an instructor in grenade work. Mrs. Weisenhoefer left Waco Tuesday, and was accompanied as far as Chicago by some friends, wives of other officers, who have been in Waco during their husband's stay there. Capt. Weisenhoefer is back with his company in the 125th infantry, and on his way to France. His wife will make her home with her mother Mrs. James Smith for the present.

The men's class of the M. E. church, under leadership of Prof. Otterbein, was formally organized last Sunday. The following officers were duly elected: President, Ben Hardquist; vice president, Arthur Maxwell; secretary-treasurer, Carlton Miesstrup. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. It was decided that for the next year that the class devote its time to the study of psychology. One year from now they will begin a systematic study of the bible, and after that the subject of sociology will be studied. The class has an enrollment of 24 men of various ages and walks in life. The interest and attendance is increasing steadily, under Mr. Otterbein's leadership. He says that his class is for those who are anxious to learn and progress, and all such are welcome at all times. Others are welcome to come but that they will find nothing there to interest them.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

Sad news was received yesterday by Adelbert Taylor, of the death of his brother, Marcus Taylor, who was killed Tuesday morning in the railroad yards at Toledo, where he held the position of trainmaster. Mr. Taylor will be remembered here, having been employed on the railroad here several years ago, at which time he was section foreman for many years. The remains will be brought to this city tomorrow morning for burial.

Mrs. Alice Felt of Reed City, sister of Mrs. Sarah Corwin of Roseman, passed away yesterday morning at the home of her nephew, Nelson Corwin. Mrs. Felt with her daughter, Emma came here last October, after the death of her husband, to remain for the winter, and since that time has been ill from a complication of diseases. Brief services will be held at the home of Nelson Corwin this evening, and the remains will be taken to Reed City for burial tomorrow morning.

The Du Pont plant was ordered to close for one week beginning last Friday. Orders went out to the workers accordingly. The following day Supt. Morfit received a message that the plant was to resume operations at once and to continue so. Several of the men had already left the city in anticipation of a vacation, thus the plant was left short of a full crew. Everything is normal again the work is progressing as usual.

Basket Ball.

Bay City western, former Valley champions will play Grayling High school, Northern Michigan champions at the High school gymnasium Saturday, Jan. 26-1918.

Bay City western were the Valley champions last year and have equally as good a team for 1917-18.

Grayling is the undisputed champion of Northern Michigan and are not going out of their class by taking on the fast Bay City westerns.

Preliminaries—Second all city and Second high school. First game at 8:00 p.m. and second game at 9:00 p.m. Prices 15 and 25c.

Come out and see a fast game and also help meet the expenses by your patronage. We need 250 spectators. Get some "pep" and fall in line.

Thanks Grayling People for Fine Sweaters.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, January 13, 1918.

Mrs. G. Jorgenson,
Grayling, Mich.

Dear Mrs. Jorgenson:

I want to extend to you and thru you, to the other good people of Grayling, who remembered the boys at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, my sincere

thanks for the good looking and useful sweaters. These sweaters came in mighty handy, and aside from the pleasure they afforded, it helps a whole lot to know that the women, old and young, have got the good old American spirit.

Thanking you and the good people of Grayling once more for the fine showing made in this collection, and wishing you the best of health, till the end.

I remain with Respect,

Sergeant Herman Bellm,

Supply Co., 14th F. A. U. S.

Regiment Army,

Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Jorgenson is 80 years of age, and, as may be inferred from the above letter, is knitting for the soldiers.

She has contributed many articles in sweaters, socks, mufflers and helmets and is still busy with her needles. She is thoroughly appreciative of the courteous note received from the men of Fort Sill.

A Soldier's Appreciation.

Camp Custer, Mich.

Dec. 19, 1917.

Mrs. Katherine Fischer,
Grayling, Mich.

Dear Madam:

Was presented with a pair of socks (white) knitted by you, and have seen a good deal of knitting but none as nice as yours. I realize what a long and tedious job it must be to knit a pair of socks, they will be well taken care of as I prize them and I have one to knit for me.

Have now been in the army about six months, was forwarded here from New York and was in the theatrical business before going to the army.

Hoping to hear from you get my letter.

I am most grateful,

Sergt. Frank Rakestraw.

Mrs. Fischer is another of our devoted knitters. She holds the honors, as far as we have heard, of being the oldest knitter in Crawford county, being 88 years of age. The above letter is a fine compliment to her workmanship.

All together Mrs. Fischer has knitted forty pairs of socks for the soldiers.

Card of Thanks.

We earnestly extend our appreciative thanks to the many friends of our brother, Oscar Sodquist especially to the members of Grayling Lodge 1162,

L. O. O. M., all of whom gave kindly

aid and cheer during his illness, and also for their kindly acts and large

contributions of flowers, after his death.

THEODORE SODAQUIST,

CHARLES SODAQUIST,

LOUIS SODAQUIST,

• • •

COMING

S. G. SEARIGHT, OPTOMETRIST.

Will again be at McClain's hotel, to test eyes and fit glasses, on or about Feb. 5th. Will remain one week.

Woman's Benefit Association Installation of Officers.

January 17, 1918. Three new names

were taken in.

Mrs. Abbie Diggins, assistant district deputy, who is starting a review at West Branch was a visitor.

Mrs. Emma Sall, district deputy, installed the following officers.

Com.—Mrs. Ada Borchers.

Lieut. Com.—Mrs. Rose Christensen

Post. Com.—Mrs. Sarah Robinson

Record Keeper—Mrs. Altha Heric

Fin. Auditor—Miss Belle Maxson

Chaplain—Mrs. Rose Balhoff

Lady at arms—Mrs. Leila Kidston

Sergeant—Mrs. Hazel Kestepholt

Sentinel—Mrs. Hazel Robinson

Picket—Mrs. Apolonia Eckefelds

Musician—Mrs. Anna Kidd

Capt. of guards—Mrs. Anna Petersen

• • •

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

Services are held in the "Danebod"

every Sunday. Morning service at

10:30 o'clock. Evening at 7:00 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Our store opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 7 p.m., excepting on Saturdays when we will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

We have an unusual large line of

Men's Work Gloves
and Mittens
Flannel Shirts
Underwear
Shoes and Rubbers

at prices you can save money on</

FULL STRENGTH OF AMERICA NEEDED

Victory Possible Only If United States Puts Everything Into Fight.

ADMITTED IN HIGH QUARTERS

Authorities Agree That Combined Might of Entente Allies Is Not Sufficient to Defeat the Enemy.

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.
(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

London.—Unless the American people put their backs into this war, the German autocracy will not be beaten. The combined might of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy is not sufficient to defeat the enemy or even to take from him all of his gains and re-establish the balance of power as it existed in 1914. Whether the war is to be won or is to end in a draw, and a virtual German victory, is a problem the answer to which must be sought in the United States.

All this is privately admitted in high quarters. After all the bloody sacrifices, the boastings and the claims that have been indulged in during the last three years, those things cannot be openly stated to the peoples of the entente by their statesmen. But they ought to be known to Americans. When American officials utter solemn warnings to the public, they are not indulging in oratory exaggerated for the purpose of encouraging recruiting or arousing public sentiment; they are telling the sober truth, or part of it, as communicated by the representatives of the allies.

The writer cannot be accused of suddenly taking up a pessimistic attitude to increase the war efforts of his countrymen. For more than two years I have presented dispassionate views of the war situation, discounting the claims of both sides and repeatedly stating the impossibility of a military victory either for Germany or the entente unless some new factors entered into the situation.

Two New Factors.

Two new factors have appeared: the submarine anarchy and the belligerency of the United States.

The submarine is hitting deep into the economic life of the world; it presents Germany with a chance not apparent before, to win the war outright and dictate terms of peace to prostrate enemies even more ruthless than those which were to have been enforced after the capture of Paris in September, 1914.

The United States is a potential force; not, like the submarine, an actual power at the present moment. If the United States did nothing, Germany would win the war. If the United States supplied money, and some ships and some food, the war might end in a draw. America's effort neutralizing the submarine and restoring the dreadlock as it existed before last February. If, and only if, the United States puts everything into the fight with all possible speed, her intervention will outweigh the submarine in the balance and win the war.

It is only by visualizing the world situation as a whole, examined in the light of reason and not in the rosy hues of patriotism or sentiment, that the nature of the task can be made clear. To do this the investigator must know something about the military resources of the two alliances, how many troops they have in the field and what reserves are backing up the combatants, and he must know as well the figures of lost tonnage, the rate at which ships sink are being replaced, and the facts about the food prospects. Then, by correlating the factors military, economic and naval, and not forgetting the moral factors, he can form some judgment as to the prospects of the war. The writer is not in the confidence of any high commands, but the broad truths about the armies, the submarines and the food shortage are well-known in informed circles, even though they cannot be discussed in the press. In a newspaper dispatch generalizations can be made, but the fact upon which they are based, cannot be put forward. I can only say that all the statements in this story rest upon what I believe to be accurate information.

Length of War Important Question.

The most important question for Americans at present is the length of the war, because upon this point depends the question of effective American co-operation. There is very little possibility that Germany can be beaten in the field in decisive fashion within two years. This is an opinion widespread among military men, to which almost any man conversant with the approximate field strength of both alliances would heartily subscribe.

To say this is not to say that the war will last two years. If the United States will promptly raise and equip an army of millions, it will be possible to put great numbers of troops on the western front next spring and summer, and to have an army in Europe at the beginning of the sixth campaigning season, in 1918, capable of winning the war. This being true, the Germans may capitulate before that time; but they will only do so if convinced that America is willing and able to strike the final blow.

On the other hand, the entente cannot last through the two years which may be necessary to destroy the German armies unless the submarine peril is effectively countered; and this, too, must be the work of America.

Either active measures against the submarines, or against the bases from which they operate, must be carried out, or the shipbuilding capacity of the world must be increased far beyond anything hitherto dreamed of. It is unsafe to count upon the success of counter-submarine work, though here, too, the United States will be able to help. What must be done is to build more ships, and America must shoulder the lion's share of this work. There are not in Great Britain either materials or labor to increase beyond a certain

percentage the output of tonnage. And that percentage in the light of the sinkings now going on is not enough. But in the United States there are material and labor enough to build more ships than the Germans can possibly sink in the two years for which Hindenburg can count upon maintaining his military resistance.

Money Is Vital.

The question of money is equally vital. Germany and her allies are self-contained and the little purchasing they are able to do in adjoining neutral countries is carried out on a gold basis. But within their own borders, their paper is good so long as their well-disciplined and patriotic peoples will accept it; their difficulties during the war center around shortage of materials, not of credits. The entente is in a different position; its credit must be maintained, and this task has hitherto rested upon the shoulders of Great Britain. Whether the burden could have been borne longer than the present year is doubtful, I have been assured by eminent financial authorities; it has now been transferred to the shoulders of Uncle Sam. Here America has given immediate and all-important help already, and is evidently prepared to pass out the dollars without stint as long as may be necessary.

An inordinate amount of nonsense has been talked about the food shortage in Germany, to the great advantage of the German cause. Information here conflicted with that of Hoover and Gerard; there is little chance that Germany can be starved out for two years; but there is a fallacious argument current that has doubtless reached the United States, and may do much harm in convincing the public that the war cannot last long enough for American help to be of much assistance.

Admittedly, it is said, the German people are suffering greater hardships now than are the British or French. Since they cannot import food, their situation must grow constantly worse. It is absurd, then, to talk about starving England out, because the privations of the Germans will go on getting worse as the English will feel the pinch of hunger more and more, and obviously the people to succumb to starvation first will be the people who first began to starve.

Reasoning Is Unsound.

This reasoning is quite unsound. Germany knew at the beginning of the war that for so long as the struggle might last she would be unable to import much food from the outside world. Her measures from the start have been taken with a view to enabling her people to hold out. She knows down to the last bushel and the last pound just how much grain and meat there is in the country. From the battle of the Marne, when the war settled down to a struggle of endurance, every possible measure has been taken to increase food production. There has been no waste. The German authorities fully know, within the limits imposed by the variability of the harvests, what rationing they can dole out for the rest of this year in 1918, and possibly even in 1919; and they have up their sleeves one powerful trump card. They can if really reduced to starvation evacuate into the enemy lines the 15,000,000 inhabitants of the conquered territories, reducing only men who can be forced to labor effectively, and the produce of these lands, the food these 15,000,000 would have eaten, can be consumed by Germans while the burden of feeding gigantic armies of refugees is cast upon the entente.

In England, on the other hand, the submarine menace to the food supplies was not taken seriously until this year. Measures to put into cultivation medieval and game preserves have only recently been taken, and the recruiting of a large part of the able-bodied farming population makes the success of these belated efforts extremely problematical. Until the harvest of 1918, Great Britain will be entirely dependent upon shipping for three-quarters of her food. The German hope is that the pinch will begin to feel so keenly that ships must be diverted from the munition and transport services to bring food for these islands, and to the extent to which this is necessary the operations in France and in other theatres of war will suffer; while it is not impossible, in the absence of immediate and whole-hearted efforts by the United States to raise more food, as well as build more ships, that even more disastrous results than this may be attained by the submarines.

The Germans...prepared...for this war, and grabbed the spoils of victory at the start. They are holding on to me out so that they may keep the substance, if not the shadow, of what they have won. Thanks to the submarine, they would have succeeded. But now America has stepped in to redress the balance, and her weight enables us to win the victory, if, and only if, she throws herself into the struggle she did in the sixties. Otherwise, the war is a draw, and with things as they stand a drawn war means a German success, and an eventual German reorganization of the world.

Elephant Against Whale.

It was said early in the war that the struggle was essentially a combat between an elephant and a whale. Some months ago a wit pointed out that the whale was now fighting in land, the elephant at sea. It would be possible to carry the paradox still further, and to say that the whale is winning on his unaccustomed element and so is the elephant.

It is the first business of the United States to deal with the most pressing danger, and to make certain that the elephant does not triumph. And this, for no reasons of sentiment, or Anglo-Saxon solidarity, or hands-across-the-sea reminiscence, but because the defeat of Great Britain would involve the utter ruin of the whole entente, and most certainly of the United States as well. It is possible to conceive my other member of the anti-German coalition temporarily beaten to the ground without Germany succeeding in conquering the world; but if it is now given to the United States to decide the war by throwing all her resources into the scale, it is less remains true that the British navy is the guardian of the liberties of us all. America would be just as helpless if the British navy were starved into submission as if it were sent to the bottom of the sea.

The strategy of the allied armies during the past year has been to wear down the German troops by ceaseless and relentless offensives, pushed as violently as possible. Were it possible to break through the German lines and destroy the enemy's armies, as some optimists have believed possible, the war could be won promptly, and the attrition warfare of the submarine defeated. But it is not possible; and professional optimists do their cause a very poor service when they circulate cross-accounts which must tend to encourage belief in the United States that the Germans cannot hold out beyond this year and that the presence of

great American forces in Europe will not be necessary.

The supreme command has permitted Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London Times, to announce that there are at present six million German soldiers, not counting Austrians, Bulgars or Turks. Of these 4,500,000 are on the fighting fronts, 500,000 on the lines of communication in conquered territory, and 1,000,000 in the depots of the interior of Germany. It is true that the "coming out" process in German industry can apparently go no further, but there are 500,000 boys who reach military age every year. Not only are the German armies six millions strong, but they are stronger today than ever before.

Much ado was made in the press because 34,000 German prisoners were captured in the great French and British offensives in France in one month. In these battles, perhaps 200,000 Germans were put out of action. Since the close of the battle of the Somme last winter, more than 200,000 German boys have grown from children into soldiers. It is such figures as these that Americans should ponder.

Germans Hope to Win On Sea.
German strategy is to hold out on land and to win the war at sea. All hopes of winning a decisive victory on the west front must have been given up when the Somme onslaught compelled the cessation of the great effort to rupture the French lines at Verdun. The great truth that the war must be won upon the west front is now clear even to the easterners who looked early in 1916 to the Mediterranean for a decision.

Speaking with approximate knowledge of the reserves available on the allied side in the west, the writer would earnestly ask Americans to remember, when they read of German divisions decimated and of troops thrown into the Aras or Champagne furnaces from the German strategic reserve, that the same process is going on not on one side only but on both. If this is kept in mind, the military effort of the United States upon which so much depends will not be hindered or delayed by irrational optimism.

Reasoning Is Unsound.
This reasoning is quite unsound. Germany knew at the beginning of the war that for so long as the struggle might last she would be unable to import much food from the outside world. Her measures from the start have been taken with a view to enabling her people to hold out. She knows down to the last bushel and the last pound just how much grain and meat there is in the country. From the battle of the Marne, when the war settled down to a struggle of endurance, every possible measure has been taken to increase food production. There has been no waste. The German authorities fully know, within the limits imposed by the variability of the harvests, what rationing they can dole out for the rest of this year in 1918, and possibly even in 1919; and they have up their sleeves one powerful trump card. They can if really reduced to starvation evacuate into the enemy lines the 15,000,000 inhabitants of the conquered territories, reducing only men who can be forced to labor effectively, and the produce of these lands, the food these 15,000,000 would have eaten, can be consumed by Germans while the burden of feeding gigantic armies of refugees is cast upon the entente.

Hopes to Trick Opponents.
But it is more likely that Germany does not believe this ideal attainable, and hopes to trick her opponents into a peace which would be in effect a partial German victory but would wear the appearance of a draw. There are already signs of these maneuvers, which of course could be repudiated if the submarines were more successful than is at present thought likely. German diplomats believe that Americans know nothing and care nothing about affairs in the east, and may be expected to offer liberal terms in the west which would satisfy the world's conscience about Belgium and appeal to the British, French and American democracies, while realizing German aims in the east under various diplomatic formulas—about liberty, autonomy, and spheres of influence. If this is the case, the German diplomats will roundly condemn the submarine as a most impudent and ungentlemanlike method of warfare.

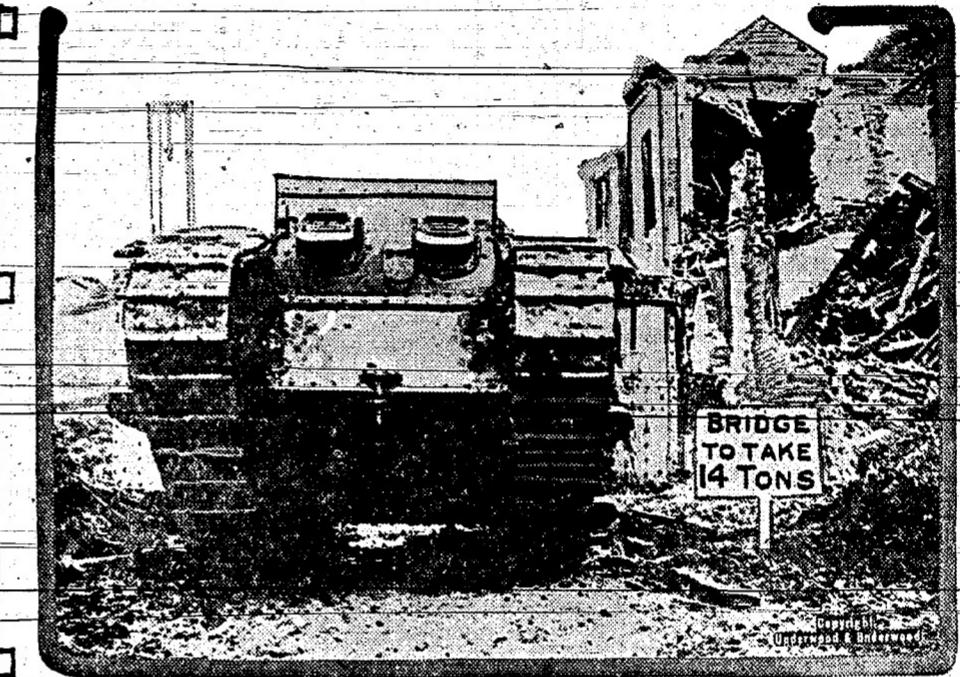
Rumbling and Roaring as only a tank can, this British monster is waking the echoes amongst the solitude and desolation that once was a town. The tank is on its way to the front to help beat back the Teuton and prevent him from giving any more mementos, like this, of his work in France.

WHERE AMERICANS ARE BEING MADE INTO AVIATORS



Scenes at one of the American airfields ... Above are the airplanes lined up ready for flights, and below are the student aviators ready for inspection.

BRITISH TANK RUMBLING INTO ACTION THROUGH RUINED TOWN



Rumbling and roaring as only a tank can, this British monster is waking the echoes amongst the solitude and desolation that once was a town. The tank is on its way to the front to help beat back the Teuton and prevent him from giving any more mementos, like this, of his work in France.

HELPING TO WIN THE WAR



The National League for Women Service is doing war work on a large scale. This photograph shows Private Minott in the act of delivering a package to the Soldiers' and Sailors' club. Hundreds of women are enrolled—many are ambulance drivers and chauffeurs. The league is aiding Uncle Sam in carrying on "the war" and is proving of the greatest value.

THINNESS OF GOLD LEAF.

Ordinary printing paper is sometimes more than 1,000 times thicker than the gold leaf that can be made in England today. For commercial purposes the leaf must, of course, have just a little more substance about it than that, but it is a striking and impressive fact that only about five grains weight of gold is required to make up the books that are in ordinary use today by gilders, each of the 25 leaves in that book being usually three and one-quarter inches square.

PACIFIC RAIL.

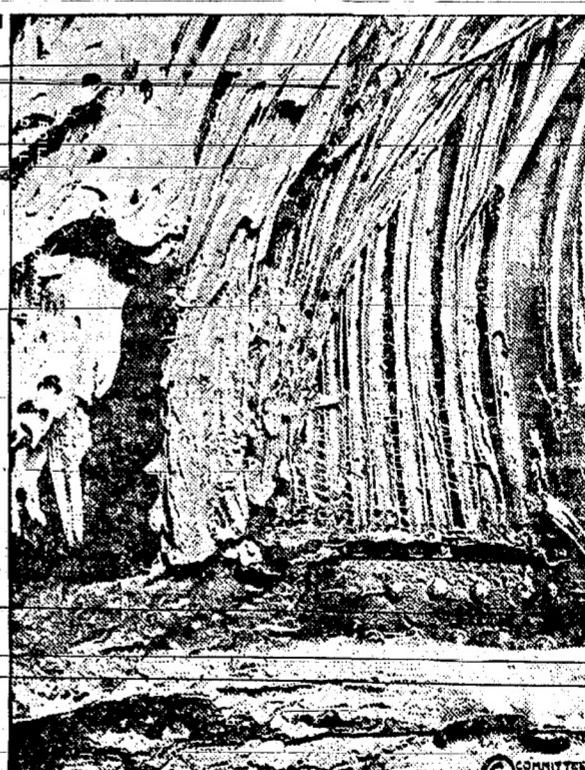
Beaver White of the war trade board said in an after-dinner speech:

"The Russian idealists who talk of universal peace and disarmament at this stage of the war are courting destruction for their country."

"Pacifism may have been all right once. Today, it reminds me of the mother who wrote to the schoolmaster who wanted to teach his pupils how to swim."

"Please do not teach my boy swimming, as I do not wish him to be drowned."

HOW GERMANS RUINED INTERNED SHIPS



This is a graphic illustration of how the crews of the interned German ships tried to render the vessels unfit for use by the American government. The photograph shows the interior of the boiler of the Pennmenn, now the U. S. S. Rappahannock, showing how the German crew melted down the boiler by dry firing, probably using "thermit" to intensify the heat.

HERE AND THERE

Not far from Lake Victoria Nyanza there is to be found a large block of almost chemically pure sesquicarbonate of soda covering 50 square miles, which is so valuable that it will probably come in for some consideration in the adjustment of the war.

An automatic brake has been invented to prevent riding plows running forward into horses when their shares are lifted from the ground or when they are being moved from field to field.

Twisting is overcome in a new form of friction gear used with disk drive in which the necessary pressure is supplied by a system of magnets placed symmetrically about the points of contact.

One American concern is now turning out Indigo at the rate of a ton a day, and will be in position to continue to manufacture it after the war, in the face of German competition.

It is estimated that the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi river in Africa could be made to furnish 35,000,000 horse power, more than is derived in the world today from coal and oil.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble,"—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham, Medical Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

JUST COUNT'S IDEA OF JOKE

Ghastly Trick Played on Maud Allen During Performance of "Salomé" in Budapest.

There are, of course, jokes and jokes, especially practical ones, as Miss Maud Allen, the dancer, found to her cost when giving a special performance of "Salomé" at Budapest some time before the war.

As she approached the delicious climax of the dance, where Salomé kisses the severed head of John the Baptist, she suddenly realized that she was holding the actual head of a dead man.

She managed to go through the few remaining movements until the fall of the curtain. Then she collapsed.

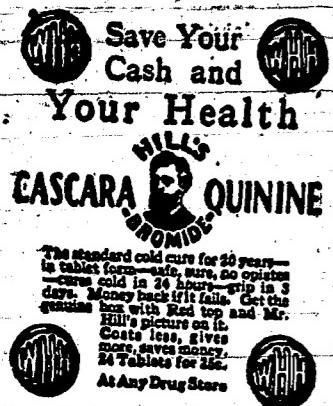
Inquiries elicited that a certain Count Zichy, a great Hungarian nobleman, had substituted the head of a recently executed criminal for the papier-mâché head usually used in the dance.

"It was," adds Miss Allen dryly in telling the story, "the count's idea of a practical joke."

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the deepest portion of the ear. The cause of catarrhal deafness is catarrh. and that is by a constitutional remedy.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a ringing in the ears, and a desire to swallow when you eat. When this is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by **HALL'S CATARRH MED**



The KITCHEN CABINET

Just yielding yourself to service true,
Just helping men to get their lawful
due.
Just sacrificing self for other's good.
Donating something to the brotherhood.
Ah! that's the way to give.

J. H. Larimore

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Pecans, peanuts or mixed nuts of various sorts, if browned in a very little oil or butter, then sprinkled with mixed spices, make a nice relish.

Lumber Camp Pea Soup.—Wash and soak over night a pint of dried green peas. Put a pound of salt pork on to cook with the peas, with three quarts of water and one minced onion.

Simmer until the peas are tender, about six or seven hours. If put into a fireless cooker, use two quarts of water, set on a hot radiator and cook over night. Rub the peas through a colander, add seasonings of summer savory, sage, salt and pepper. Thicken with two tablespoomfuls of flour mixed with a little cold milk; boil five minutes and serve.

The pork may be scored into half-inch pieces, browned and served with them.

Sausage Loaf.—Take one and one-half cups of sausage, one and one-fourth cups of stale bread crumbs, and one egg. Slightly moisten the stale crumbs, beat the egg, combine the two and add the sausage meat, which should be well seasoned. Form into a loaf, dust with dried crumbs and bake in a well-greased shallow pan.

The powdered milk may also be used in these recipes, in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a cupful of water.

Dainty Muffins.—Take a third of a cupful of shortening, one tablespoomful of sugar, one egg, one cupful of water and a tablespoomful of powdered milk, two cupfuls of barley flour and four tablespoomfuls of baking powder, with a half-teaspoonful of salt. Mix gradually with the water, heat well and drop by spoonfuls in well-buttered muffin pans. Bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

If tea leaves are ground they will make twice the amount of tea.

Hermits.—Cream one-third of a cupful of shortening with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, add two tablespoomfuls of water with a tablespoomful of condensed milk, one egg, one and three-fourths of a cupful of flour, two tablespoomfuls of baking powder and a third of a cupful of finely cut raisins. Cream the fat and sugar and cinnamon, clove, nutmeg and allspice, the raisins well floured and mix with the remaining ingredients. Roll out and cut with a cookie cutter.

A STAIN REMOVER.

In every kitchen one of the handiest and most useful lists is one giving directions for removing spots and stains.

CORNMEAL DISHES.

A most satisfactory breakfast food is a simple cornmeal mush. Cook for an hour or longer.

Where it is possible to get cornmeal with the whole of the corn ground by the old process, (not the kill-dried corn) it will be found most satisfying.

The drawback to such meal is that it does not keep and so must be fresh.

Spider Corn Cake.—Take one and a half cupfuls of cornmeal, a half cupful of flour, a tablespoomful of soda, a half tablespoomful of salt and one egg. Mix thoroughly, then pour into a hot iron spider which has been well heated with two tablespoomfuls of shortening. Let stand on top of the stove for a few minutes until well cooked on the bottom, then place on the upper grate of the oven and finish baking.

Corn Muffins.—Take a cupful of cornmeal, a cupful of sweet milk, one-half cupful of flour, two eggs, three tablespoomfuls of baking powder, a half cupful of salt and a tablespoomful of shortening. Beat the eggs separately, adding the yolks with the milk, then all the dry ingredients sifted and fold in the whites at the last, take in twelve well greased pans.

Beef Scrappe.—Take a skin of beef, tablespoomful of thyme, one grated onion, two gallons of water, a tablespoomful of summer savory, two tablespoomfuls of salt, a tablespoomful of pepper, or a few dashes of cayenne, cook the meat, cut in bits, with the bones covered with the cold water, when the meat is very tender and no water reduced to a gallon, remove the bones and add the herb seasonings. Take the marrow from the bones, add it to the meat and chop fine, season the meat with enough cold water to pour, then add to the boiling beef broth slowly to keep it from lumping. Cook for an hour, add salt and pepper and the meat, then pour into molds to cool. Cut in slices and fry a little hot fat for breakfast.

The cornmeal which is made of the whole grain is equally as nourishing as wheat and when ground by the old process it will cook and every grain stand up like grains of rice.

TRY KONDON'S COLD-IN-HEAD JELLY.

For the cold-in-head remedy. For chills, catarrh, sore throat, colds, etc. Write us for complimentary sample.

Try Kondon's Cold-in-Head Jelly. It costs 25c per box. Write to KONDON MFG. CO., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by an disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries, 30 and 90 cent bottles—Ad.

The Plain Thing.

He—"The smoke of coal is terrible." She—"Then why don't they plant more of a crop in the coal fields?"

Physical Impossibility.

"Always be open with your teacher, Willie." "How can I be when she always shuts me up?"

SON, Grocer

South Side

part of the city

ants that Advertise.

Stop Us

for appetites for good eats.

the hour is, "where

satisfying eats at

prices."

Answer

W.S.S.

in every

sights of

lean Groceries

every Moderate Prices

fied customers is the best

road on every claim.

Cuticura Soap

Ideal For Baby's Skin

IRRITATING COUGHS

Prompts treat coughs, colds, bronchitis and similar inflamed and irritated conditions of the throat with a tested remedy.

PISO'S

WAR MUST NOT BE CALLED DRAW

Germany Cannot Be Given Chance to Repeat Crime Against World.

DANGEROUS MOMENT AHEAD

Americans Must Guard Against Day When Teutons, Beaten, Offer Peace on Basis of Status Quo Ante.

By J. FRANK DAVIS.

Perhaps the most dangerous moment for America in all this war will be the moment when Germany, admitting she cannot win, offers to make peace on the basis of the status quo ante—to go back to where things were before she set forth so blithely upon her great adventure.

Already her newspapers talk of such a peace. The recent "no annexations and no indemnities" resolution is a "feeler" for it. The war lords allow this talk to be made, although they have not officially sanctioned the proposition.

The day will come when they will however, and that will be a dangerous day for America.

From what we see quoted from German newspapers it is quite clear that the people of Germany think they have only to offer to go back to where they were before the war to gain peace. When they say "no annexations and no indemnities" they mean no annexations by Germany and no indemnities to be collected by Germany, because it has not even entered the head of one man in ten in all Germany that they may be forced to make reparation.

German Still Deceived.

Also Germany does not understand that any mere promise on their part not to attack their neighbors will not be taken. The Germans as a whole still are deceived into thinking their rulers did not start the war. They do not appreciate that their promise not to offend again would be a worthless promise. They do not know that their nation is morally bankrupt; that the word of its overlords is no longer of the slightest value in the councils of civilization.

When they get ready to admit that they cannot win and to offer to return to the status quo they will expect their enemies to accept those terms—in effect a peace made in Germany. And we must be prepared for a considerable movement in the United States advocating the acceptance of such an offer.

A careful study of the causes of increased delinquency and of the suitability of the Boy Scout program to reduce the harm coming from these influences presents a powerful argument

for the immediate enlistment of thousands of America's best citizens as scouts.

NEWSBOYS TAKE UP SCOUTING.

Newspapers of Houston, Tex., many of whom are "good scouts" already, are going to align themselves with the Boy Scouts of America.

Some of them have been thinking of the proposition for some time, and after the purposes, plans and benefits of the work of the boy scouts had been outlined to them in detail by the local scout executive a large number

of the boys enrolled for the work. The newscasters are enthusiastic over the opportunity to enter it.

The scout officials expressed the opinion that they have some excellent material to work upon, especially after they had seen the grit manifested by the boys in a number of boxing matches and wrestling bouts, which were put on for the entertainment of the guests.

SCOUTS CUT UP BIG TREES.

The attention of Herbert Hoover ought to be called to the work of boy scouts Troop No. 25 of Des Moines. These scouts, under the direction of Scoutmaster M. H. Anderson, took three or four big trees which were cut down in that neighborhood, and cut them up into stove wood for needy families.

Saturday finds them hard at work with crosscut saws, buck saws and axes doing a neighborhood "good turn" and making the chips fly. They have cut about thirteen cords into stove lengths.

MANY MERIT BADGE SCOUTS.

The national court of honor of the Boy Scouts of America reports that last month there were 14 eagle badges issued and 27 life badges.

There were 23 star scout badges issued.

There were issued 180 merit badges. For 1917 so far there have been issued 1,649 merit badges, as against 741 in 1916. The total number of boy scouts having received merit badges is now 9,537.

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

Brafted men who had failed to report were located by boy scouts in Brooklyn.

Scouts in Woodmere, N. Y., raised

400 barrels of potatoes, which were sold to the poorer class of the community at cost, the scouts supplying their labor free of charge.

Westchester county members of the

American Red Cross were given a

demonstration of stretchers and first

aid work by the boy scouts of Mt.

Vernon, N. Y.

Cleaning the town of all its tin cans

is the way an Oak Grove, La., troop

did its duty to scouting.

A broken trolley wire that was hang-

ing down over the street was discovered

by a boy scout in Dixon, Ill., and he stood guard for a couple of hours

warning people away from the danger

until it was repaired.

A cow census was taken by boy

scouts in Independence, Mo., in com-

pliance with a new milk and dairy or-

derance to secure a clean and safe

supply of dairy products. The loca-

tion and condition of every cow was

listed.

She Paved the Way.

"How did you act when you asked him for my hand?"

"Very gentle and courteous. It took

me completely by surprise."

"I told him you used to be a pugilist."

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUT TO BE PRESIDENT

I welcome any movement which will intensify a young man's attachment to his church and religion, says Dr. S. R. Gordon of Tulsa, Okla.

The boy scout movement only brings the boy in closer touch with the church. The government now wants men to go to the front and fight. It wants and needs good, clean, strong men.

At the close of this awful world con-

flict there will be greater need for good men than now. When this war is over, there will be confusion, dissatisfaction, unrest, anarchy, high taxes, high cost of living and demoralization. Sorrow, mourning and distress will prevail.

Under such conditions the nation will need strong, educated, religious men as leaders. And the boy scout movement is going to provide such leaders. The boy scouts are preparing themselves, not to fight, not to shed blood, but to be wise leaders, and to conduct the people out of the wilderness of greed, supremacy and worldliness, into the Canaan of peace, prosperity, and happiness.

Some boy scout is going to be the president of the United States. Some scouts are going to be governors. Some will be senators and others will occupy high official positions of trust and honor.

So we want the boys to stick to their school and their church and thereby fit themselves to be men who will be qualified to rule wisely under the most trying circumstances.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and set it by.

Important to Fathers

Signature of David Roberts

Castor Oil

Calif. Cholera Remedy

For scurvy in cattle horses and hogs

Used and recommended by thou-

sands of physicians and

Read the Physician's Veterinary

Read for free booklet in case you

do not know where to get it

Send to David Roberts' Vol. 60, 102 Grand Avenue, Wash., D. C.

W. N. U.—DETROIT, NO. 3—1918.

ALL MEN AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test—a man is put thru for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. There is no better way to know the kidneys than to pass them thru the Anuric in the paper. I sent

TUE. **WED.**
Meatless Wheatless
But **Everyday**
Is Marigold Day

NUT MARIGOLD, a wholesome, nourishing spread for bread, biscuits or muffins. Saves you 20¢ on every pound. On wheatless day spread it on your graham gems, corn bread or bran muffins.

The New Nut Marigold

New Marigold creation. A wonderful cocoanut and vegetable oil product.

Buy a trial pound. Serve it on the table. Use it in your cooking. Purest materials only enter into the making of this great product. Used satisfactorily in place of butter. Note taste—superb flavor.

MURK'S & COMPANY
CHICAGO



HAMMOND, STANDISH & CO.

Distributors.

THE TWO SWORDS

By Lewis F. Crawford, President State Board of Regents, North Dakota

"The Hyne of the German Sword" appeared in a German paper published in Leipzig, Germany, and has been widely copied in papers of other countries. A copy which came to the attention of Lewis F. Crawford, Sentinel Butte, N. D., president of the state board of regents, impressed him so strongly that he prepared "The American Sword," as a contrast to the spirit shown in "The German Sword."

HYNE OF THE GERMAN SWORD

It is no duty of mine to be either just or compassionate; it suffices—that I am sanctified by my exalted mission, and that I blind the eyes of my enemies with such streams of tears as shall make the proudest of them cringe in terror under the vault of heaven.

I have slaughtered the old and the sorrowful; I have struck off the breasts of women; and I have run through the bodies of children who gazed at me with the eyes of the wounded lion.

Day after day I ride aloft on the shadowy horses in the Valley of Cypresses, and as I ride I draw forth the life blood of every enemy's son that dares to dispute my path.

It is meet and right that I should cry aloud in my pride, for am I not the flaming messenger of the Lord Almighty?

Germany is so far above and beyond all the other nations that all the rest of the earth, be they who they may, should feel themselves well done-by when they are allowed to fight with the dogs for the crumbs that fall from her table.

When Germany the divine is happy, then the rest of the world bask in smiles; but when Germany suffers, God in person is rent with anguish, and, wrathful and avenging, he turns all the waters into rivers of blood.

THE AMERICAN SWORD

I am the American sword.
I have never been unsheathed except in the cause of justice and humanity.

I punish only under solemn and compelling obligation.

In my presence national perfidy and dishonor never go unchallenged.

I opened in generous trust to all nations the portals of American opportunity and gave equal rights to all in the inheritance created by the toil and blood of our ancestors.

In me everything that is good finds approval, everything mean meets rebuke.

My people are enticed to love me by the gentle persuasiveness of my life. I am the visual enchantment of the downtrodden and the oppressed; the emblem of national honor; the embodiment of the world's hope.

In me is linked the command of duty with the love of Calvary; it is mine to trace the hidden equities of divine reward and connect national wrong-doing with its swift retribution; under me fulfillment adds splendor to the gorgeous mosaic of our dreams.

O kaiser! obsessed with power, drunk with passion, enemy of peace and right and freedom throughout the world, slayer of age and infancy, ravisher of virginity, spreader of contagion, fiend incarnate!

Against the barren fields cry out in protest; venerated works of art and architecture, hallowed by the centuries, thou hast crumbled under shells of frenzy; thou art wasting the flower of the world's manhood in red ruin spurned on by the grim reaper of fate.

Thou art international brigand, enslaver and robber of Belgium, looter of Serbia, betrayer of neutrals! thou art a pirate running mad on the pathless sweep of oceans, plundering and murdering on the world's highway.

Diplomatic intriguer, thou hast faithlessly broken age-old treaties, thou hast torpedoed hospital ships, bombarded defenseless cities and unleashed liquid fire and poison gas—outlaw demons of destruction. In this epiphany of the world's horror thou art not bowed with a sense of unfathomable guilt and sodden shame; thou, the arch gutter-snipe of civilization, art more unspiring than Torquemada, more cruel than Nero, more atrocious than Caligula, more crafty than Geronimo; thou hast loosed the hosts of ill upon a peaceful world and darkened the heavens with blasphemy.

Thou art chased by the maddening hawks; the deeps in malice open to receive thee; ashen faces turned toward flame-lit skies, appeal for vengeance.

My presence gives courage to endure the appalling strain and omnipresent peril of battle.

I bestow superhuman nerve, sleepless caution, capacity for sacrifice, and the justice of my cause palsies the hand of brutal might and insensate ambition.

I pity the victim, not the violator; the sorrows I bring wear no weeds of mourning.

I open a new era in history; I fire the human soul with new daring and new hope; I will survive this conflict and pronounce its sentence.

When the name of kaiser shall have lost its stench and been covered with the dust of centuries, I shall still be glorified as the mainstay of democracy—the peacemaker of the world.

Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

JAPAN FIGHTING HARD IN WAR FOR WORLD MARKETS

Has Made Tremendous Strides in Manufacturing and Exporting Since 1914.

HER INDUSTRIES THRIVING

Has Captured Markets Held by Other Nations—Trade to Australia Quadrupled—Building 800,000 Tons of Shipping to Handle Export Expansion

In the past few years Japan has undergone a tremendous industrial development. The enormous progress made by her in manufacturing and exporting since the outbreak of the war is little realized in this country.

It is not fully recognized that Japan is gradually changing from an agricultural-to-an-industrial country, and that in her new drive to win some of the foreign markets she has captured considerable of the business which was formerly held by this country. The great expansion of her foreign trade since 1914 is shown by the official re-

ports of the Bureau of Trade.

Exports Far in Excess of Imports.

During that year the total value of imports was \$66,500,000 yen, being an increase of \$24,000,000, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$127,500,000 yen, being an increase of about \$49,000,000 yen. The actual excess of exports over imports for the year was \$71,000,000 yen, as compared with \$17,000,000 yen for 1915.

The changed position which has taken place since the beginning of the war may be seen from the fact that for the year 1914 there was actually an excess in the value of the imports over exports of about \$4,500,000 yen.

Cotton manufacture is one of her principal industries, and the statistics show that the average number of spinners working daily in Japan in 1914 (the latest available year) was nearly 2,500,000. Wool manufacture was not carried on before the war to any great extent, but it has now received a considerable impetus, and Japanese factories are executing orders from the Russian Government.

The production of iron and steel—both in government and private works—has also been very considerable, the best iron ore being imported from China. Japan has some 600,000 tons of shipping now under construction and the industry is in a flourishing condition. Her merchant marine consists of 2,170 steamers of 1,704,755 tons, and 9,187 sailing ships of 572,403 tons. Ocean-going steamers exceeding 1,000 tons number 448, with a total tonnage of 1,422,212 tons. Thirteen ocean-going steamers of 140,236 tons were launched from Japanese yards in 1916.

May Use American Machinery.

It might be added that Japan is now investigating the possibility of using American cotton-spinning machinery in their mills. The extent of purchases already decided on is estimated at 200,000 spindles.

How her credit stands may be seen from the fact that her 4½ per cent loan is quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 9½, yielding at that price interest of nearly 5 per cent. Great Britain's 4½ per cent loan is quoted at 9¾, so we see how the relative positions of the two countries have changed since 1914. Before that fateful time no one would have dreamed of comparing the two credits.

Already Japanese manufacturers have quadrupled their exports to Australia. Ships which in the past averaged a cargo of 450 tons now bring to Sydney 2,500 tons. The Japanese have captured a great deal of the trade once firmly held by American, British, German and French exporters. In the "A" market they have won the pre-emptive position, and Australian shippers are now filled to overflowing with cheap Japanese silk.

What distinguishes the room even more than its pretty arrangement, is the fact that no matter how busy or how hurried Miss Gerber may be, she never allows it to be out of order. Everything is always decently dressed, and all the various articles are in their places. For, of course, she never gets that the room is primarily for use and not for beauty, and she knows that a good workman always keeps his tools to the pink of perfection.

TESTED AND PROVEN

There is a Heap of Solace in Being Able to Depend upon a Well-Earned Reputation.

For months Gravely readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. What other remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit?

Ed. G. Clark, band master Citizens Band, Cedar St., Grayling, says: "I have used Doan's kidney pills with

good results. When my back has been weak or lame the kidney secretions have been irregular in passage—I have used a box or so of Doan's Kidney Pills and they have never failed to cure me of the attack. I advise anyone to get Doan's Kidney Pills at Lewis' Drug Store, if troubled with their kidneys."

Price 60¢ at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Ed. Clark had. Foster-Milburn Co.; Migris; Buffalo, N. Y.

Bad Habits.

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have dinner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals.

If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonably hope for a quick recovery.

These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

SEEKS THE PICTURESQUE

Claire McDowell, featured in the Red Feather Photoplay, "The Gates of Doom," is a lover of the picturesque in clothes, and she has just revealed the sources from which she draws her inspiration.

"Portrait galleries, or if you live in a place which has none, books of good reproductions," she says, "are wonderful mines of ideas for distinctive clothes.

It is a truism to say that there is nothing new under the sun; but as we watch the fashion changes from season to season, we cannot help seeing that nearly every so-called new idea is a repetition from some other dress period. At one time we are patronizing the silhouette of the First Empire; then taste changes to the crinolines of eighteen-sixty; then back it goes again to the hoop skirts of Louis XV.

But each time the inspiration can be traced directly to some former epoch of clothes.

"When the designers agree on one period in this way, then I go straight to the costume books of that time. If I happen to be in a place where there is a good gallery of the paintings of the old masters, I go there for ideas for my new frocks. Not every town is fortunate enough to have such a possession, but every town has a public library, and you have no idea what a fascinating time you can have exploring the histories of costume, which it is almost sure to contain."

"Just now students of the dressing of past days are having a glorious time. Anything which is becoming may be called 'fashionable,' in this delightfully varied season. The other day I saw in the same room a costume which was copied from a painting by Rembrandt, and another which was reminiscent of the Empress Josephine. The originals were centuries apart, yet their modern versions were worn in the same room, and labeled '1917.' I don't think that the wearers were conscious of their involuntary plagiarism; they had simply bought what the designers had offered them."

Violet Mersereau wears boy's clothes half the time in her new Bluebird photoplay, "The Boy Girl."

Elia Hall's next, Bluebird, "Polly Redhead," was shown at the Rialto theatre, Broadway, New York.

MISS NEVA GERBER'S HOBBY

Neva Gerber, the pretty leading lady of the new serial, "The Voice on the Wire," is said to possess the most attractive dress room at Universal City. The walls and ceiling are tinted pale blue, and the windows are hung with blue and white Japanese chintz. There are wicker chairs with chintz curtains and a handsome rug on the floor.

The room contains many souvenirs from her admirers. On the walls hang some original paintings and sketches, the work of the donors, while her dresser is adorned by two statuettes in bronze.

There is a Japanese table of black lacquer, which was presented to her by a naval officer, and on it is a dainty tea service in blue and white chintz. On chilly afternoons the little actress often invites her fellow workers to an informal tea party.

John Knecht having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Edward King or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emma S. Hume, deceased.

Clyde Hum having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to him or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph King, deceased.

Clyde King having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Edward King or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Knecht, deceased.

John Knecht having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to George Knecht or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.